PREMIER RUDINI ON HIS COUNTRY'S ATTI-TUDE IN CASE OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

ME REGARDS A CONSTANT AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND OF PRIME IMPORTANCE-CON-

TINGENCIES WHICH WOULD PERMIT ITALY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL. Rome, April 13 .- Premier di Rudini, in an in-

terview to-day in regard to the Dreibund, held that the renewal of the Triple Alliance was of secondary importance as compared with a constant agreement with England. On many occasions, said the Premier, the policy of the Drei-bund harmonized perfectly with British ideas; yet Lord Salisbury, for special reasons, had never adhered to the Dreibund treaty. Italy's renewal of her contract with the Alliance depended on the general situation in Europe, which was now changing every day. It was difficult to imagine that England and Italy would remain passive while war was being waged by Russia and France against Germany and Austria, even if the Dreibund did not exist. Italy might find it entirely to her interest to range herself on the side of Great Britain, should Russia refrain from intefering in the affairs of the other Powers, thus securing the absolute neutrality of Great Britain. Italy would not act except under the contingencies provided for in the Dreibund convention. If Austria attacked Russia, or Germany declared war with France, the action would not imply that Italy was to join in the movement. By the terms of the contract she was entitled to act as a neutral nation, and to remain The case was different if any one of the contracting Powers was made the object of attack.

Premier di Rudini declared he was convinced that France, despite her excessive armaments, would never alone wage a war of aggression while the Dreibund continued to act as the safeguard of Europe. In view of the prevailing temper in France, it was perfectly idle to discuss the ques-tion of a dissolution of the Dreibund. Neither Austria nor Germany dreamed of making an

The only practical conclusion to be drawn from Signor di Rudini's rather confused declarations is that the Triple Alliance has not been renewed for the third time, as was reported some weeks ago. The Italian Premier was known to be a rather cool partisan of the Austro-German policy followed by his predecessor, But it was hardly expected that the Marquis di Rudini would dare to pay Italy's Teutonic allies the compliment of saying that "the renewal of the Triple Alliance was of secondary importance as compared with a constant agreement with England"! In fact, the new Italian Premier declares explicitly that the Dreibund does not weigh a straw as compared with England or Russia, which he considers as holding the balance of power in Europe. At any rate, and while signor di Rudini tries to please England with while signor di Rudini tries to piesse England whish his fine phrases, he has given Russia a more practical token of his wish to pacify her. He has ordered the Italian representative at the Court of Solia not to have any more personal relations with Prince Ferdinand. This was a significant move just at a time when European diplomacy was anxious to know what steps European diplomacy was anxious to know what steps European would take if the Sultan renewed to her enemy, the Bulgarian Prince, the right of governing the province of Rumelia. The Maryuis oil Rudini wanted, evidentity, to show in advance that he would side with Russia upon the ever-threatening question of the Bulgarian.

A GLOOMY VIEW OF FRANCE'S FUTURE.

BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE SAYS HIS COUNTRY IS ON THE HIGHROAD TO BANKRUPTCY.

Paris, April 13.-In reference to the future increase of the effective of the French army, and to the Minister of War's demand on the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies for further appropriations, Senator Earthelemy St. Hilaire, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, said to-day to the Associated Press correspond-

after as we do in the last revolution and after a fresh. I greatly admire the magnificent manner have he had been a fresh. I greatly admire the magnificent manner have he had been a fresh to let tremendous debt contracted during the glgantic civil war. We ought to imitate in a modest way the American example. But several circumstances oppose

American example. But several circumstances oppose this.

In the first place, the wastefulness of our great constraints of Government is something frightful. While it cannot be said that there is any outright while it cannot be said that there is any outright stealing of the public fands, the extravagance is tremendous, and no Government dares incur the anger of the politicians in cleaning out this Augean stable. Then, again, our military system is so expensive—and keeps on growing more so every day—that it seems an almost hopeless task to try to stop this suicidal financial policy. We cannot reduce our arms, for financial policy. We cannot reduce our arms, for there stands that Alsace-Lorraine difficulty still undecided. France will never abandon Alsace-Lorraine without a struggle, which, when it comes, will be a deadly one. France must win, or be effaced from the map of Europe like Poland. She will fight to the last man. And if she comes off the victor, in what an exhausted state will she probably be left. Then the ordinary financial situation, rendered still more oppressive by the increased expenditures of the supreme struggle, will weigh down upon the bleeding Nation, and bankruptcy will be inevitable."

AUSTRIA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR. Vienna, April 13.—The Arts and Trades Associations' report to the Minister of Commerce, Marquis von Bacquehem, in response to the United States Government's invitation asking Austria to be represented at Chicago in 1893, was handed in to-day. emphasizes the desire of Austrian manufacturers to participate actively in the C-lumbian Exhibition to be held in Chicago in 1893. The report also in sists that, as an indispensable condition of such par ticipation, the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Government should officially support the artists and manufacturer in their efforts to provide a creditable representation of Austrian works of art and manufactures. Finally the report also asks the Austrian Government to put pressure upon the United States Government with the view of removing or, at least, modifying the McKinley tariff measures, especially those made law by the passage of the McKinley Customs Administration bill

London, April 13.-Ten thousand of the striking weavers at Bradford assembled at that place to-day for the purpose of protesting against the action of the municipal authorities in forbidding the meeting which the strikers had arranged for yesterday. The police

vainly tried to disperse the gathering. Finally the Riot act was read, and the military were then summoned. The soldiers joined forces with the police, and a combined charge was made upon the ranks the stubborn strikers. A fierce struggle ensued, and the strikers were compelled to retreat. The police used their batons freely, and many of the strikers were injured; several of the police were also hurt during the fight.

MAPLE & CO. BECOME A STOCK COMPANY. London, April 13 .- The old and well-known house places of business in this city, a branch house in Paris, and correspondents in Smyrna, Madras, Calcuita and Tabreez, probably the largest concern in the house furnishing and house-fitting business in Europe, has, it was announced to-day, been formed into a limited liability company. The capital of the company will be \$10,000,000, which is wholly absorbed by the partners in the firm, who have granted to their employes snares upon the co-operative plan in the reorganized company.

Panama, April 4.—senor Guillermo Matta, the Callian Minister in the Argentine Republic, and Senor Guillermo Puelma Tupper have been declared traitors by President Balmaceda, who has issued a similar edict in reference to senor Antunez, the Minister in France, owing to his having placed Government funds at the disposal of the rebels.

Quebec, April 13.—Premier Merier and Treasurer Sbehyn, of Quebec, have succeeded in making a prelimi-nary arrangement for a new provincial loan of \$10. 600,000. The bankers are said to be French, Germa

SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' WAGES REDUCED. Sheffield, April 13.—The employes of Wostenholm's cutlery works have struck against a reduction of 5 per cent in wages. The reduction is due to the loss of American trade in consequence of the operation of the

ITALY AND THE DREIBUND. new American Tariff law. This is regarded as a test

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN TROUBLE. London, April 13.-A sensation has t en caused i social circles throughout England by the fact that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Captain Ed-mund Hope Verney, member of Parliament for North Captain Verney is charged with procuring a girl for immoral purposes. It is believed that Captain Verney, hearing of the application for the warrant, has escaped from England and that he is now in hiding on the Continent. Captain Verney set in Parliament for North Buckinghamshire in 1885-'86, and was re-elected in October, 1889. He is the author of "The Shannons Brigade in India," "Last Four Days of the Eurydice," "Village Sketches" and "Four Years of Protest in the Transvall." In politics Captein Verney is a Liberal. He is a member of the 'Travellers' Club. the United Service Club and the National Liberal Club.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TAKES THE CONTRACT. Winnipeg, April 13 .- Particulars of a deal between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Manitoba Govenment were made public to-day. The Northern Pacific Company having falled in its contract with the Government to build extensions to the Souris coal fields, the Canadian Pacific has taken up the contract, and will receive from the Government a benus of \$150,000 for building 150 miles. The company also agrees to land coal in Winnipeg from the miles at a cost not to exceed \$4 per ton.

AMERICAN FISHERMEN AND THE DOMINION. Ottawa, April 13.-American fishermen, it is stated in official circles, will receive the same privileges from the Dominion Government that they enjoyed last season in the Maritime Provinces. This means that the treaty of 1818 will not be enforced in its entirety.

London, April 13.—Barry Sullivan, the well-known actor, is dying. He was born at Birmingham in 1824 and made his first appearance at Cork in 1840.

MINISTER GRANT RECEIVED BY KING HUMBERT Grant, United States Minister at Vienna, who is visit-ing Rome. Rome, April 13.-King Humbert has received Colonel

TO CROSS THE CONTINENT. THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY MADE UP.

MAGNIFICENT CARS FOR THE COMPORT OF THE

DISTINGUISHED TRAVELLERS.

Washington, April 13.-The President and Mrs. Harrison, with the party who will accompany them or their trip to the far West, left here at midnight on the special train especially prepared for their use. Owing to the lateness of the hour only a few persons, besides the railroad employes, were at the station to witness the departure of the train. Among those who wished the Presidential party a pleasant and safe trip were Private Secretary Halford, Miss Wanamaker, Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker and Secretary Proctor. train drew out of the station the President stood on the rear platform of the last car, and, removing his hat, bowed a good-by to those waiting to see him off. first stopping-place will be Lynchburg, Va., which will be reached early in the morning. The party consisted of the following-named persons

The President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Rush, Marshal Ransdell, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd, E. F. Tibbott. the President's stenographer: Major Sanger, of the Army, and representatives of the press association Mr. Boyd will have general charge of the train, and Marshal Ransdell will act as the immediate representative of the President throughout the trip. This intter duty would have devolved on Private Secretary Halford, hall he not been detained in Washington by the illness of his wife. Secretary Rusk will accompany the party only as far as Galveston, to which place he goes for the purpose of making inquiries concerning the presence of Texas fever among cattle.

The Presidential special train which will carry the

White House party across the continent and return is already here. It consists of five coaches, besides the engine and tender. The forward coach, the combination baggage and smolting-car Aztlan, bears on its panels in letters of gold the inscription "The Presidential special." The smoking compartment of this car is upholstered in olive plush and the chairs by the same in literal special." The smoking compartment of this car is upholstered in olive plush and the chairs and sofa are of the same color. Two desks and alibrary of choice books, from which all political literature has been excluded, complete the equipment of the smoker. A barber-shop and bath-room occilly the rear end of the Aztlan. The dining-car, the Coronado, is a thing of beauty. The curtains are of green plush, the lamps and fittings of a silver shade and all the appointments elegant. The President's car, the New-Zealand, is next to the dining-car. It is upholstered in blue plush with white curtains, but the double drawing-room set aside for the sleeping apartments of the President and Mrs. Harrison, looks as dainty as a bridal chamber in its white and gold woodwork relieved by plush of a rich terra cotta color. The other sleeping car, the Ideal, is made up of six drawing-rooms, all finely furnished, and pof six drawing-rooms, all finely furnished, and of the train, combines the double advantages of allibrary and observation car. The great plate glass windows will be a favorite place for the members of the Presidential party to view the country they will pass through. The feature of this car, however, is the open air end, especially adapted for public speaking from a train. The platform is seven feet long by nine double advantages of a library and observation car. The great plate glass windows will be a favorite place for the members of the Presidential party to view the country they will pass through. The feature of this car, however, is the open air end, especially adapted for public speaking from a train. The platform is seven feet long by nine double advantages of a library and observation car. The great plate glass windows will be a favorite place for the members of the Presidential party to view the country they will pass through. The feature of this car, however, is the open air end, especially adapted for public speaking from a train. The platform is even feet long by nine double advantages tion on the train, even to the exterior lamps, will be electric.

George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be with the party throughout the trip to insi the perfection of all arrangements for the Presidential

PHASES OF THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET RECEIVED

THE ITALIAN PREMIER'S LETTER.
Washington, April 13.—But two facts could be added to-day to the public stock of information respecting the diplomatic entanglement with Italy growing out of the New-Orleans tragedy. One of these was that the State Department has not received any intimation from the Italian Government that their last note must be answered before a given date. Nor is such an in-timation expected, for the Department feels that it is acting properly and seasonably, and it would be an unusual course for a nation engaged in diplomatic ne-gotiations with another to question the motives upon which the correspondence proceeded. The second fact is that Secretary Blaine's answer to the Marquis di Rudini's last note has not yet been forwarded. It was probably the secretary's purpose to accompany this probably the secretary property with an official statement touching the nationality of the New-Orleans victims, and other correlative facts that were expected from the officials of the Department of Justice in New-Orleans. These reports washington. When they are have not yet reached Washington. When they have not yet reached Washington. When they are received, great care must be exercised in reducing the facts contained in them to a form useful for diplomatic use, so that, unless the secretary is prepared to send his letter without these facts, it is not filely to go forward immediately.

Secretary Blaine had a short talk with the President today, but as the latter was busy in arranging other important matters before he leaves Washington, it is not probable that even this subject, in which he has shown particular interest, could be discussed with any result.

BELIEF THAT RUDINI WILL TAKE NO ACTION. RELIEF THAT RUDINI WILL TAKE NO ACTION.
Rome, April 13.—It has been impossible to learn
anything further concerning the report that the Italian
Cabinet has decided to request United States Minister
Porter to leave Rome in the notation of the received from
Rudini's last note shall have been received from
Receiver Plaine by to morrow. Offsidely are registern. Endin's last note of to-morrow. Officials are redicent, secretary Blaine by to-morrow. Officials are redicent, and the newspapers are unable to secure definite confirmation or denial. At the American Legation nothing can be learned. Minister Porter has heard nothing except what he has gained from the papers. In well-informed circles the prevailing opinion, as In well-informed circles the prevailing opin nearly as one can gather, is that the Premier will not proceed to extremitles at this juncture. It is argued that whatever beneficial effect such a display of vigor night have in increasing the popularity of the present might have in increasing the popularity of the present Cabinet must be only temp unry, inasmech as it would leave the New-Orleans incident further from settlement than ever, while the American Government would combless be so irritated by the Italian toiley as to make any settlement impossible. While the prevailing opinion thus is that Marquis di Rudini will not take the rash step reported to be in contemplation, the report still continues to show some vitality. ELIZABETE HAS A BLAZE.

ITS BIGGEST BUSINESS HOUSE BURNED.

THE LOSS A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS

-INSUFFICIENCY OF THE WATER SUPPLY. Fire's devastating hand yesterday totally vrecked the most important business building in Elizabeth, N. J., and for a time seemed likely to sweep away the entire block. Several persons had narrow escapes from being burned to death. The fiames started in L. R. Chew's picture-store, in the West Grand-st. side of the Arcade, at about 10:45 a. m. At first the story was current that

wire set fire to the celling of his place.

The Arcade was a T-shaped brick building, five stories high. The foot of the T was in Broad-st. and forty-three feet wide. The greatest length of the building was 160 feet, and its greatest width 120 feet. One arm of the T extended eighty feet in West Grand-st. The inefficiency of the facilities for putting out free gave the blaze a free field for nearly half an hour. It took the Volunteer Fire Department some time to bring its engines to the scene, and then the lack of water

In the centre of the Arcade, extending to the roof, was a great rotanda, and the flames made this their rallying place. Draughts hurried the blaze to this shaft, and in a short time the West Grand-st, part of the building was filled with smoke and flames. On the top floor were the office of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, in which three young women, Nettie Chanzey, May Maguire and Carrie Barnard, were on duty. So rapid was the progress of the fire that they had to fice from the place without stopping to get hats or wraps.

A. H. Clark, son of ex-Congressman Clark, was also taken unawares in his office and nearly sufficiented. He was reserved through a window. Ex-Assemblyman Foster M. Voorhees was partly overcome by the smoke while trying to save his law library, and had to be aided to the street. Ex-Judge Alward was leaving his office on the second floor when the smoke nearly overpowered him, and Quartermaster Hawkins, of the 3d Regiment, carried him to the open air.

By the time that the six fire-engines of Elizabeth were well at work, the fiames had spread to the rest of the Arcade and had made a foothold on the First National Bank building, at West Grand and Broad sts., which was bounded on two sides by the Arcade. The flames mounted so triumphantly that a telegraphic appeal for aid was sent to Newark. Two fire-engines were sent in response, but owing to lack of water they were of no assistance. Firemen mounted the roof of Isaac Faulks's shoe store in Broad-st., adjoining the Arcade, and battled the flames bravely. The roof on which they stood was lower than that of the Arcade, and the flames every once in a while swept toward them in a way that caused many a heart in the crowd to beat double time.

The streams poured on the bank building kept the flames to the top floors. Soon after noon the north wall of the Areade fell over on the roof of Ryan's Hotel, in West Grand-st., doing considerable damage. Ryan's Hotel and other buildings near the Arcade seemed sure to get into the grasp of the flames, but they were saved, although the contents of some of them were damaged by water.

Among the first places to be enveloped in flames was the Postoffice, which is in the Arcade, adjoining Chew's store. Postmaster Moore and his clerks by hard work managed to save all the mail and to lock nearly all the stamps and all the money in the fireproof vault. Twenty thousand stamped envelopes and 130,000 postal cards were destroyed, however. Within an hour after the fire was well started Mr. Moore had fitted up a new Postofice in East Broad-st. Several of the lawyers in the building managed to save their libraries ared papers. The cashier and teller of the bank had time to leck up the money and

ousehold goods.

household goods.

Conservative estimates last night placed the total loss at \$250,000, less than half of which is covered by insurance.

TWO WORKMEN FATALLY SCALUED.

A HOT WATER TANK COLLAPSED AND THE VIC

TIMS WERE PLUNGED INTO IT. Patrick Barry, thirty-one years old, of No. India-st., and Frank Brown, forty years old, of No. 107 Newell-st., Brooklyn, were fatally scalded yesterday afternoon by the collapse of a hot-water tank in the yard of the Empire Oil Works, at Kingsland and Greenpoint aves, in that city. The men were at work replacing a new lid on the tank when the accident occurred. The tank, which was of wood, was eight feet in height, and contained a quantity of hot water used for washing the oil. The water is heated by steam pipes running into the tank. Barry and Brown had removed the lid of the tank, and were placing a scaffolding about it, when it collapsed, dropping them

The screams of the unfortunate men attracted other Workmen about the yard, who went to their rescue. When taken out of the water both were found to be frightfully scaled and soon became upconscious. A call was sent to St. Catherine's and the Fastern District hospitals, and the inen were hurriedly taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, where late last night the physicians said neither was expected to live throughout the night. workmen about the yard, who went to their rescue.

Boston, April 13. -The Jefferson dinner of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts was held this evening at the American House, with over 200 Democrais from all sections of the State in attendance. Among those present were Congressman McMillin, of Tennessee; Governor Russell, Congressman Joseph H. O'Nell, Mayor Matthews, Congressman-elect Sherman Hoar, Josiah Quincy, J. W. Corcoran, H. W. Swift, Colonel Peabody, of the Governor's staff; Harvey N. Collison and others. President Collison called the com-pany to order and after a long introductory speech pany to order and altex a long introductory speech presented Coagressman McMillin, of Tennessee, who made the principal speech of the evening. He devoted the greater part of his remarks to an arraignment of the last Coagress. He predicted that the McKinley bill would be repealed within three years. Coagressman O'Neil spoke in practically the same vein. Governor Russell was the last speaker.

The New-York Universalist Club held its Fifty-fourth ceting last night at Clark's, in West Twenty-third-st. After the dinner Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson read a paper on "Charlotte Bronte," and several songs were sung by Miss Edith Wendell Edwards, necampunied by Mrs. Atkinson. One handred people were present.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S STEPFATHER ILL. Buffalo, N. Y., April 13 (Special) .- Mrs. Grover Cleveland's stepfather, Henry E. Perrine, one of the best known men in the city, is seriously til.

THE PROTEST MADE PUBLIC.

OBJECTIONS TO THE ACTIONS OF DR. NEWTON AND RAINSFORD.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN AND LAY-MEN APPEAL TO THE BISHOP-MANY WELL-KNOWN NAMES ABSENT FROM

THE LIST OF SIGNERS. The protest against the alleged uncanonical practices of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, which has created so much talk and has excited so much interest in a pot of glue boiled over in that shop, and started the fire, but Mr. Chev said that an electric light vesterday. It is dated March 14, 1891, and reads as follows:

the Right Reverend The Bishop of New-York Whereas, the rectors of several parishes in the City of New-York, during the season of Lent, 1890, did layte persons not duly licensed or ordained according to the laws governing the Protestant Epscopal Church in the United States of America, to officiate in their congregations, by delivering sermons or public addresses, and did thereby cause scandal and give pain to many of the clergy and

laity of this diocese;
And whereas, During the present season of Lent similar

And whereas, During the present season of Lent similar invitations have been given and accepted, and similar troceedings have continued and appear likely to continue by reason of which the impression has widely spread that the clergy and laity of this diocese are indifferent to the said proceedings, or approve of them:

Therefore, We, whose names are hereunder written, mindfal of our responsibility to Christ and to the Church at large, and constrained by the conviction that a duty now devolves on us in the premises, do hereby solemnly romonstrate against the said action of certain rectors of parishes in this city, as introducing into their pulpits preachers who, whatever may be their qualifications of plety or learning, are not responsible to pulpits preachers who, whatever may be their qualifications of plety or learning, are not responsible to the Church for the doctrine which they teach, and as being in direct contravention of the law of this Church, as ex-pressed in Title I, Canon XIV of the Digest of Canons of the General Convention, as follows: "No minister in charge of any congregation of this

"No minister in charge or any congregation or this Church, or in case of vacancy or absence, no church wardens, vestrymen or trustees of the congregation, shall peimit any person to officiate therein without sufficient evidence of his being duly licensed or ordained to minister in this Church."

And we do moreover remonstrate and protest against eald proceedings as injurious in their effect; tending to fester a spirit of contempt for the authority of the Church, sufficiently manifest already in a growing disregard in the matter of obedience to law; calculated to retard the restoration of the unity of Christendom; and certain to disturb the peace and harmony which now for many years have happily provailed among the clergy and congregations

Society; Henry Mason Baum, Editor of Church Review, New-York; Harry Baumann, Trinity Chapel, New-York City; Alfred B. Beach, D. D., emergency rector of St. Peter's Caurch, New-York City; William H. Benjamin, D. D., rector St. Barnabas, Irvington, N. Y.; Robert Maurice Berkeley, rector Zion Church, Debbs Ferry, N. Y.; Hutchins O. Bishep, rector St. Philip's Church, New-York City: Merriweather Brodnax New-York City; John W. Brown D. D., rector, St. Thomas's Church, New-York City; Philip A. H. Brown, St. John's Chapel, New-York City; Thomas McKee Brown, rector, St. Mary the Virgin's Church, New York City; Charles E. Brugler, rector, St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, N. Y.; John W. Buckpaster, rector, Christ Church, Marlboro', N. Y.; Samuel Buel, D. D., emeritus professor, General Theological Sem-Buel, D. D., emrittis protessor, contact values of theological Seminary, New-York; Hamilton Cady, Fellow, General Theological Seminary, New-York; Philander K. Cady, D. D., professor, General Theological Seminary, New-York; Charles Fobes Canedy, rector, Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Henry Chamberlaine, rector, St. Matdenin, rector, St. Peter's Church, Croton, N. Y.; F. St. Condenin, rector, St. Peter's Church, West Chester, N. Y.; William S. Coffey, rector, St. Paul's Church, East Chester, N. Y.; Scott M. Ccoke, assistant, Calvary Church, New-York City; George E. Cranston, assistant St. Mary's Church, Castleton, N. Y.; Robert Fulton Crary, rector, Church, Castleton, N. Y.; Robert Fulton Crary, rector, Church of the Holy Comforber, Poundageosale, N. Y.; Heary Darby, New-York City; J. Reactiffe Devenport, D. D., New-York City; Fred. W. Davis, assistant, Church of the Redeemer, New-York City; A. J. Derbyshire, rector, Grace Church, West Parms, N. Y.; Morgan Dix, D. D., D. C. L., rector, Trinity Church, New-York City; John Drisler, missionary, St. Paul's Chapel, Greenburg, N. Y.; Cornelius R. Duffie, D. D., rector, St. John the Baplist, New-York City; William N. Dunnell, rector, All Saints' Church, New-York City; Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., rector, St. Clement's Church, New-York, Gity; Clayton Eddy, New-York City; William E. Elizenbrodt, D. D., emeritus professor, General Theological Seminary, New-York; George W. Forguson, rector, Trinity Church, New-York; George W. Forguson, rector, Trinity Church, Sing Sing, N. Y.; William G. French, New-York City; Corneling City Mission; Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector, St. Ann's Church, New-York City; Corneling Cargos Church, Stony Point, N. Y.; det, D. D., rester, St. Ann's Church, New-York City;
E. Gay, rector Grace Church, Stony Point, N. Y.;
William M. Geer, St. Paul's Chapel, New-York City;
A. H. G. Sner, rector St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, N. Y.;
E. H. C. Goodwin, St. Cornelius's Chapel, New-York City;
Henry B. Gorgas, assistant minister, St. Ignatius Church,
New-York City: Roland E. Guscher, assistant minister, St. Henry B. Gorgas, assistant minister, St. Ignatus Chirch. New-York City; Ro'and E. G'ueber, assistant minister, St. Thomas's Chapel, New-York City; Edmund Gulibert, emeritus rector, Church of the Holy Spirit, New-York City; R. C. Hall, D. D., professor, General Theological City; R. C. Hall, D. D., professor, General Theological Seminary, New-York; Thomas R. Harris, D. D., rector, St. Paul's Church, New-York City; A. B. Hat, rector, St. Stephen's Church, New-York City; Richard M. Hayden, New-York City; John G. B. Heath, A. M., New-York Profestant Episcopal City Mission; George G. Hepburn, New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission; Joseph W. Hill assistant Episcopal City Mission; Joseph New-York Protestant Episcopal Cry Misson; Joseph W. Hill, assistant, Trinity Church, New-York City; E. A. Hoffman, D. D., D. C. L., deun, General Theological Semi-ary, New-York; Stephen F. Holmes, rector, Trinity Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; William B. Hooper, Rye, N. Y.; John Henry Hopskins, assistant Calvary Church, New-York City; George B. Hopson, D. D., professor, St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., Leighton Hoskins, assistant, Church of the Redeemer, New-York City; Edward C. Houghton, Chapel of the

Steppen F. Honnes, Rev. N. Y.; John Henry Hopkins, assistant, Calvary Church, New-York City; George B. Hoppen, D. D., professor, St. Scopien's College, Annuadale, N. Y.; Leighton Hoskins, assistant, Church of the Redcemer, New-York City; Edward C., Houghton, Chapel of the Transfiguration, New-York City; George H. Houghton, D. D., rector, Church of the Transfiguration, New-York City; George H. Houghton, D. D., rector, Church of the Holy Sepulcire, New-York City; Edward H. Jowett, D. D., Lil. D., professor, General Theological Seminary, New-York; Robert Morris Remp, St. Paul's Chapel, New-York City; Edward H. Jowett, D. D., Lil. D., professor, General Theological Seminary, New-York; Robert Morris Remp, St. Paul's Chapel, New-York City; Arthur C. Kimber, St. Augustine's Church, New-York City; W. W. Kirkby, D. D., rector, Christ Church, Sye, N. Y.; Edward H. Krans, LL. D., associate Fredor, St. Ann's Church, New-York City; John R. Lambert rector, Christ Church, Red Hook, N.Y.; William Fibier Lewis, rector, St. Peter's Church, Peekekül, N. Y.; Frederick D. Lobtoil, assistant, Mission Church of the Holy Cross, New-York City; General Church, Coshien, N. Y.; Arthur Mason, New-York City; Gustavas W. Mayer, chaplain, New-York City; James's Church, Goshen, N. Y.; Arthur Mason, New-York City; Gustavas W. Mayer, chaplain, New-York City; James's Church, Castleton, N. Y.; James Melchabey, D. D., Rober, S. Y. alfred G. Mortimer, D. D., rector, St. Marry's Church, Castleton, N. Y.; James Melchabey, D. D., St. Paul's Church, New-York City; Gustavas W. Marry's Church, Castleton, N. Y.; John T., Paley, assistant, St. Michael's Church, New-York City; Georga S. Pratt, assistant, St. Michael's Church, New-York City; W. A. Stilring, New-York City; Andrew

William Bispham, James Burt, Beverly Chew, Thomas F.
Cock, M. D., LL. D., Charles Cooper, Ernest B. do Beaumont, Edward H. Dougherty, Renry C. Duryea, Thomas
Egieston, H. T. Elliot, J. Nel, & Elliot, J. Woodward
Elliot, M. D., Eustace W. Fisher, Robert C. Fisher, Elliot, M. D., Eustace W. Fisher, Robert C. Fisher, Elliot, M. D., Eustace W. Fisher, Robert C. Fisher, Ellion, M. D., Eustace W. Fisher, Robert C. Fisher, Ellion, M. D., Eustace W. Fisher, Edward A. Bullon, M. Bullon, M bridge T. Gerry, William Gibson, Jr., George G. Guion, Robert L. Harrison, C. V. Hastroncz, M. D., William E., Haws, John R. Lewis, Charles B. Meyer, George C. Miller, J., Bleecker Miller, Bankson T. Morgan, A. S. Murray, Jr., Ludlow Ogden, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Edward H. Pirrson, John W. Pirrson, John Jay Smith, John S. Smith Rober, C. Thirzell, Charles E. Tripler, Francis H. Wecks, William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, A. A. Wild, Frank A. Williams, H. G. Wisner, George Zabriakie.

Both Dr. Rainsford and Dr. Newton have pub lished letters, which have appeared in The Tribune, explaining their position. It was said, in fact, that in consequence of his explanation the remonstrance against Dr. Rainsford would be withdrawn. It was decided, however, some days ago, by the ministers who drew up the paper, that it would be more effective if it were made public

would be more effective if it were made public. The protest when sent out was marked "Confidential and private," and was taken from church to church. A number of well-known ministers in this city, however, did not see the remonstrance at all. Although it is signed by 106 clergymen and 52 laymen, it will be noticed that, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Dix, the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, Professor Richey, Dean Hoffman and a sew other well-known men, the influential clergymen of this city have not attached their names to the remonstrance. The names of the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, of the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Dr. Greer, of St. Barthelomew's, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, of the Church of the Incarnation, the Rev. Henry Mottet, of the Church of the Incarnation, the Rev. Henry Mottet, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. Henry Mottet, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. Henry Mottet, of the Church of the Holy Communion, the Rev. Or. Stanger, of the Church of Holy Trinity, of Harlem; the Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's Church, the Rev. Dr. Peters, of St. Michael's Church, and Archdeacon Mackay-Smith are absent. The Rev. Dr. Donald opposed the remonstrance in a sermon preached in his church on Sunday. Other clergymen of New-York are also antagonistic to the action of those who drew up the remonstrance. They are uncertain, however, as to the effect of the paper.

A STATEMENT FROM SECRETARY PROCTOR

HE WILL SERVE VERMONT IN THE SENATE IF THE PEOPLE OF THAT STATE WANT HIM TO. Washington, April 13 .- Since the return of Secretary Proctor yesterday morning there has been great desire to obtain some authoritative statement from him concerning the rumor that he was about to resign from the Secretaryship for business reasons, and also whether or States Senate, to succeed Senator Edmunds. made the following statement to the representative of

the Associated Press: "I have been absent from Washington for a month on the business of the Department, and have returned in the regular course of my trip, having simply timed my return so as to see the President before he leaves the city to-morrow. All rumors that I have any present intention of resigning are without foundation. As to my business interests, I have none which require my attention or to which I should give any considerable attention if I were out of office. I suppose that it is unnecessary for me to say that my relations with the President and my associates are, as they always have been, of the most agreeable and harmonious character. With respect to the Senatorship, I find, on my return, by the receipt of letters and the press comments from emont, that s good many of my friends are anxious that I should succeed Senator Edmunds. The place of Schator from my State has for a good many years been omewhat unique and it is not and has never been, within my memory, considered as a place permitting any candidacy in the usual sense. Vermont has a nu of men capable and worthy to represent her in the United States Senate, though it could not be hoped that any one could fill the place of Senator Edmunds, whose resignation has been received, as it must naturally have been, with the greatest regret, and who for twenty-five years has represented Vermont in the United States Senate to the equal honor of himself and his State and the great advantage of the country.*
"Should the place in due time be offered to me

with the hearty approval and good-will of the people of with the hearty approval and good will of the people of the State, I should scarcely feel at liberty to decline the honor and the opportunity to serve those who have so many times showed their confidence in me. But the senator's resignation does not take effect until next November, and in the meantime Governor Page has plenty of time carefully to weigh the matter and take such action as he deems to be best for the interests of the State and most in accord with the wishes of her neonle."

AN ALLEGED MISTAKE IN THE BOUNDARY. San Francisco, April 13 .- "The Chronicle's" Seattle, Wash., dispatch says: "A mistake which cost the British Government a piece of territory about as large as the State of Rhode Island has just come to light. Ensign Edward Moole, jr., of the United States Navy, connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is authority for the statement that the iron monuments at Blaine, Wash., and for many miles east of there are 360 yards north of the forty-ninth parallel, which should be the proper boundary. He says the mistake was discovered three years ago while he was on the was discovered three years ago while he was on the Coast Survey steamer, and has never been officially reported at Washington. He says the histake was probably made in 1852, by surveyors in Northern Montana. The strip of land was trifing at first but kept widening out until it covers 350 yards at the straits of Georgia."

A HEAVY FAILURE IN LANCASTER.

Lancaster, Penn., April 13.-Thomas Baumgardner, at one time reputed to be the wealthlest citizens of Lancaster, made an assignment this afternoon. His liabilities are estimated at from \$500,000 to \$750,000; assets probably small. Laumgardner was a member of the firm of Baumgardner, Eberman & Co., which assigned on Saturday with heavy liabilities and was largely interested in the coal and lumber business. This is believed to be the culmination of the failures in this city which were brought about largely, it is said, by over-indorsment and enormous speculations largely on borrowed capital. Henry L. Stehman, a large on borrower capitals, and tobacco dealer of East Hempfield township, this county, made an assignment to-day. His liabilities are \$100,000; essets about the same. This failure was not connected, however, with the Baumardner Eberman fallure.

THE CONNECTICUT CLAIMANTS IN COURT.

New-Haven, Conn., April 13.—An important move in the political contest between the Democrats and Republicans It is expected will be made to morrow before Judge Prentice in the Superior Court, in the shape of quo warranto proceedings. Two cases are expected, one by Governor Morris against Governor Bulkeley, in which the former will demand to know why he should be longer kept out of the Governor's chair. The econd case will be that of Dr. Alsop, of Middletown, the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, against General Merwin, who in Republican opinion is lawfully at present the Lieutenant-Governor of the State. A great deal of interest centres in the proposed move.

NO ATTEMPT TO STEAL BARNUM'S BODY.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 13.-The rumor sent out from here to the effect that an attempt has been made to steal the body of P. T. num is simply a "fake." Ever since the burial, there have been special policemen on guard at the grave, and every precaution has been taken against even the stealing of a flower from the tomb.

Tal will of the old showman has been admitted to probate and there will be no contest over it.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

New-Britain, Conn., April 13 .- The city election to day resulted in the Republicans getting control of the

CLOSING THE ART MUSEUM FOR CLEANING.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will close for the usual cleaning and rearrangement to-morrow and will reopen to visitors on May 5. For the first time since the organization of the Museum the spring reception to members and guests, instead of being in the afternoon, as heretofore, is to be in the evening, on Monday, May 4, from 8 to 11 o'clock p. m.

BEDELL'S CONFINEMENT IRESOME TO HIM.

James E. Bedell, the clirk of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate who forged a number of mortgages rector. Hely Trinky Church. Highland, N. Y.; George H. Young, rector. St. Andrea's Church, Walden, N. Y. Laymen—W. George W. Anthony, Thomas B. Atkios, W. H. C. Bartlett, J. A. Beall, Samuel Bell, George F. Bingham, Hantord M. Henderson, William Cruger Huddart, John D. Jones, John H. Kalers, John Irais Eane, Berrion Kerser, Nicoli will send it to him.

TEMPORARY QUARANTINE IN THE NEW-YOR HOSPITAL-GRIP AND ITS COMPLICATIONS

HELP TO SWELL THE DEATH RATE.

Ward H in the New-York Hospital was in a state of quarantine yesterday because a man was believed to have died there from typhus fever on Sunday. Within the short period of eight days the dreaded disease has made trouble at three of the hospitals in this city. On Sunday, April 5, James Taylor died in Bellevpe Hospital from the disease. Two days later Antonio Martinelli was found sick with the fever in the Roosevelt Hos pital, and was removed to North Brother Island.

About 4 p. m. on Saturday Policeman Sullivan found a man sick on the sidewalk in front of No. 163 Greenwich-st. The man could not talk, but pinned to his coat was a note signed by Dr. Decker, of Woodbridge, N. J., stating that the man was John Judge, Hungarian laborer, who had been employed in the claypits at Woodbridge; that he was suffering from the grip, and that he needed treatment in a hospital. Sullivan took Judge to the Church-st. police station, whence an ambulance carried him to the Chambers Street Hospital. After remaining there a few hours Judge was transferred to the New-York Hospital, and was placed in Ward H. He died on Sunday

Yesterday morning Dr. Frank Ferguson, of the hospital staff, performed an autopsy, and afterward informed Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the Health Department, that there were indications of typhus fever. It sometimes happens that an autopsy does not reveal the true cause of death, and Dr. Ferguson was not sure that Judge had died from the fever, but "indications" were sufficient to cause the sanitary officials to establish a temporary quarantine in Ward H, to destroy every particle of bedding and clothing which had been in contact with Judge's body, and to disinfect the ward thoroughly. Dr. Edson said he doubted if Judge had died from the fever, but no precautions would be omitted at the hospital to prevent further trouble there. He heard that Judge had been in Woodbridge about two months. In that place there has been an alleged serious epidemic of the grip. To make sure that an epidemic of typhus fever had not broken out in Woodbridge, Dr. Edson sent an inspector to that place to make an investigation. The inspector will return and make a report to-day.

There is a suspected case of typhus fever in Oyster Bay, L. I. Dr. G. W. Fuller, of that place, yesterday wrote to Dr. Edson describing the symptoms of the patient who recently came to this country on the steamship Circassia from Glasgow, Scotland. James Taylor, who died in Bellevue Hospital, came to this city on the same vessel, which is now quarantined at Glasgow with three of her officers sick with the fever. The people of Woodbridge were much excited

yesterday when they heard of the typhus fever case. Dr. Dayton Decker, who gave the man a letter recommending his admission to a New-York hospital, when seen by a Tribune reporter, said: "I saw Judge for the first and only time on Friday last, and thought he was suffering from pneumonia and influenza. On Saturday one of his comrades came and asked me for a letter recommending Judge's admission to a New-York hospital. As we have no adequate accommodation in our poorhouse here, I gave the letter. I received a letter to-day from Dr. Cyrus Edson stating that the man had apparently died from typhus fever, and reported the same to the Health Board here, who have quarantined the house in which the Hungarian lived with eight more of his countrymen. Two more of them have been ill with pneumonia, one of whom I saw this morning at work in the clay pits. The other was in the drug store this morning getting some medicine. Three of the Hungarian colony have died during the last week, but none of them from typhus fever. John Judge has been here six months, but there are new arrivals almost every day among the men. With regard to there being typhus fever in the village, I can distinctly state there is nothing of the sort."

A visit to the Hungarian quarter in Woodbridge showed that the men were crowded in small wooden sheds, filth was predominant, and the use of water on the clothes and persons of the laborers was conspicuous by its absence. The place looked like a hot-house for forcing almost any contagious disease. The death-rate in Woodbridge for the last week has been heavy, having been a funeral every day. No death, however, was ascribed as typhus fever. Grip, with complications, is accountable for four of the THE RAVAGES OF THE GRIP.

The high death-rate in the city this week shows that the epidemic of the grip has not begun to abate. On Sunday 187 deaths were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and among them were twenty-five caused by grip in complication with other complaints. The record for yesterday was 154 deaths, twenty of which were from grip complications. A comparison of the death records of the last two weeks with the records of the two corresponding weeks in 1890 shows that the epidemic is carticularly dangerous to persons who suffer from pulmonary troubles:

| April 5, April 12, April 4, April 11, 1890. 1890. 1890. 1891. 18